

BookletChartTM

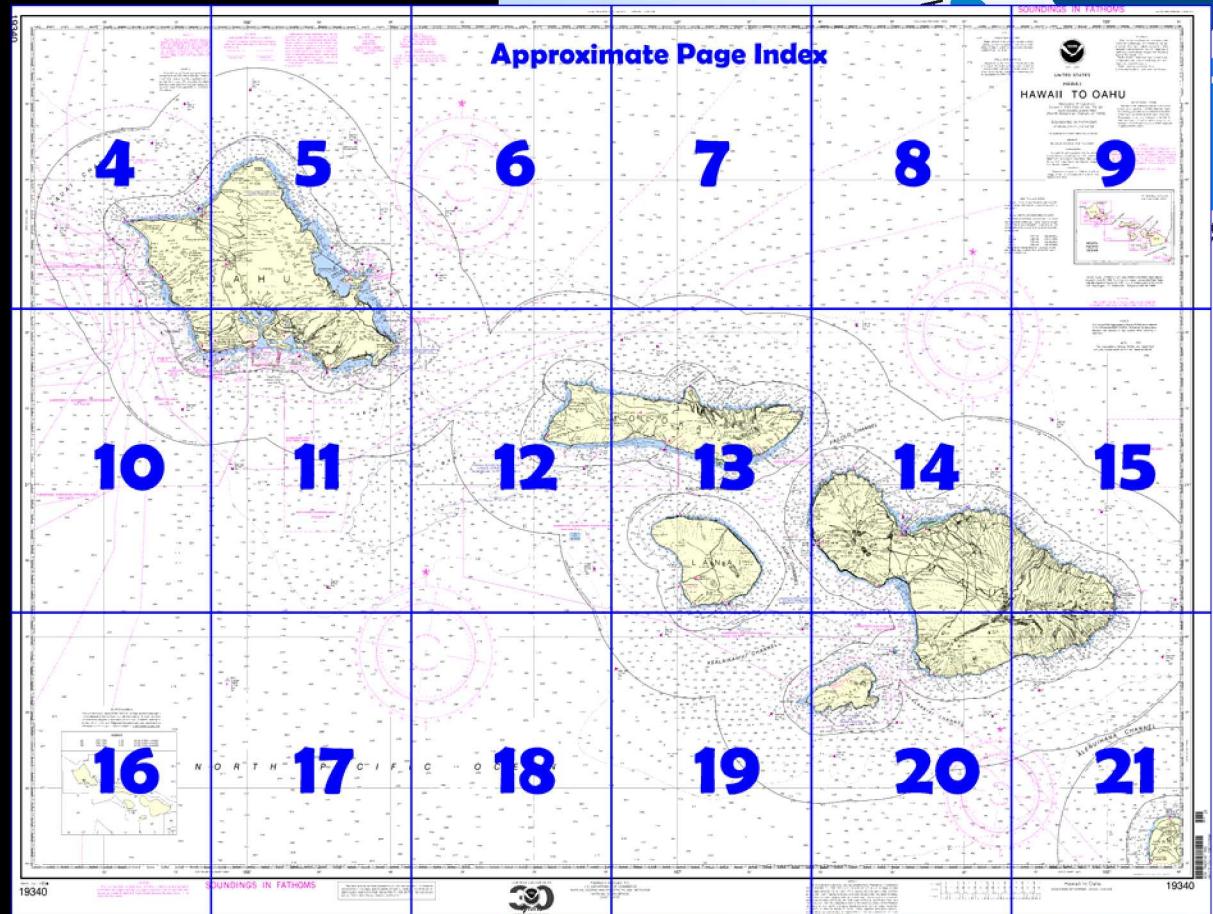
Hawaii to Oahu

(NOAA Chart 19340)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

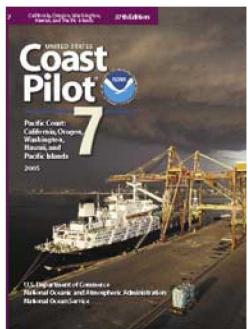
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(287) **Maui**, 26 miles NW of Hawaii, has an area of 728 square statute miles and is second in size of the eight large islands. The island is 42 miles long in a NW-SE direction and 23 miles in greatest width. A low, flat isthmus joins the two distinct mountain masses that make up the island. The crater of **Haleakala**, 10,025 feet high, is near the center of the E and larger part of the island.

(288) Anchorages are numerous on the SW side of Maui; the first requirement under

ordinary conditions is shelter from the trade winds.

(289) In the vicinity of Maui, currents are variable, depending to a great extent upon the velocity and direction of the wind. Usually there is a W flow in the offshore areas along the N and S coasts, which is part of the general W oceanic drift accompanying the prevailing NE trade winds. Much of the flow along the S coast appears to continue W past the S

coast of Kahoolawe. Weak, variable currents are reported in Alalakeiki Channel, and there is a N flow in Auau Channel. Near the shores of the island the currents are complicated by tidal effects, wind, and counter currents.

(295) Marine supplies are available in limited quantities for small craft at Kahului, Wailuku, Lahaina, and Maalaea. Fuel and water are available at Kahului, Maalaea, and Lahaina.

(308) Two rocks with about 9 feet of water over them are close together about 0.7 mile SE of Alau Island. Under favorable conditions, these rocks appear as small, yellowish-brown spots in the water. However, they are seldom seen and do not break in moderate seas. Vessels may avoid the rocks by giving Alau Island a berth of about 1.5 miles in passing.

(310) **Mokae Cove**, almost 1 mile S of Iwiopele, affords a landing for small boats in NE weather. S currents with velocities up to 0.5 knot have been observed 0.5 mile from the shore in this locality.

(314) **Kaapahu Bay**, 1.5 miles W of Kipahulu, is a small coastal dent which can be used for small-boat anchorage in trade-wind weather; there are depths of 4 fathoms about 200 yards off the pebble beach.

(315) **Kaupo Landing**, 11 miles SW of Kauiki Head, is the best in the vicinity during trade-wind weather. Adjacent land is divided into small homesteads, and cattle raising is the principal occupation. Vessels anchor well off and E of the landing. Strong E winds make landings difficult.

(316) **Kailio Point**, 13 miles SW of Kauiki Head, is 73 feet high, narrow, and at the E end of **Mamalu Bay**. A prominent church is on the highway directly N of the point. Trade-wind anchorage may be found about 300 yards from the head of the bay in depths of 10 fathoms, sandy bottom.

(319) **Nuu Landing** is a small bight on the W side of Apole Point. Small vessels can find anchorage in depths of about 8 fathoms.

(321) A pinnacle rock with depths of less than 12 feet over it is reported to exist within 0.5 mile of the shore somewhere between Pohakueaea Point and La Perouse Bay. The rock may be off Pohakueaea Point as an extension of the lava flow that forms the point. Vessels making the run along this coast in recent years have observed no indication of an offshore danger; however, they give Cape Kinai a berth of about 1 mile, as it is known that a steamer struck bottom in the vicinity of the cape, probably about 0.2 mile offshore.

(399) **Uaoa Bay**, 3 miles E of Pauwela Point and just E of **Opana Point**, indents the coast about 0.4 mile. Fair anchorage during S winds can be had 0.3 mile offshore in depths of 12 to 16 fathoms, sandy bottom. A large detached rock off Opana Point marks the W side of the bay.

(400) **Pilale Bay**, 4 miles E of Pauwela Point, is a small opening at the mouth of a deep valley. Small boats can find fair anchorage during tradewind weather in depths of 4 to 7 fathoms a short distance off the beach.

(402) **Hoalua Bay**, 7 miles SE of Pauwela Point is small and too exposed for anything but emergency anchorage. Under favorable conditions landings can be made at the head of the bay.

(403) **Ooporopa Cove**, 8 miles SE of Pauwela Point, is narrow and steep-sided. A reef lies just N of the point on the W side of the entrance. Beach landings can be made at times, and small boats can find anchorage in depths of 3 to 6 fathoms near the center of the cove. **Puu Kukai**, 574 feet high, is 0.5 miles W of the cove.

(405) **Honomanu Bay**, 10 miles SE of Pauwela Point, is a good landing place and a fair small-boat anchorage during the trades, although the swell is felt in the bay. Anchorage can be found in depths of 2 to 3 fathoms about 200 yards from the black shingle beach at the head of the bay. The E side of the bay is shallow.

(406) **Nuaailua Bay**, close E of Honomanu Bay and on the W side of Keanae Point, is the only suitable anchorage for moderate-size vessels along this NE coast. The bay is somewhat exposed to the NE trades, but is partly protected by Keanae Point. A 250-foot vessel can anchor in depths of 13 to 15 fathoms in the middle of the main bay; the bottom is quite even and has good holding qualities. Approach from seaward

should be made on a due S course, keeping about 0.3 mile off the W shore and well clear of the 15-foot lone, black rock which is 0.3 mile off the E shore.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Mar. 15/08
Corrected through LNM Mar. 11/08

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE C

PROHIBITED AREAS

Pearl Harbor

Kāne'ohe Bay

Regulations are published in Chapter 14, United States Coast Pilot 7.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE B

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. All submarines may be submerged in these areas; vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 11.413° southward and 9.941° eastward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and U.S. Navy.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE F

NAVAL OPERATING AREA

Vessels should use caution while transiting this area due to naval test operations which involve frequent maneuvers in the vicinity of and around this location.

2294 2445

NOTE D

SMALL ARMS FIRING AREA

Area closed to navigation 0600-1700 daily including Saturday, Sunday, and at other times upon notification.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt Kaala, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kulani Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
Ⓐ(Accurate location) Ⓛ(Approximate location)

40 RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE E

Submerged Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) are contained within this area at depths of 40 to 100 feet below the surface. Mariners are advised to use caution when entering or transiting.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:250,000 at lat. 20°30'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction, and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

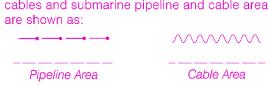
CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (NCS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

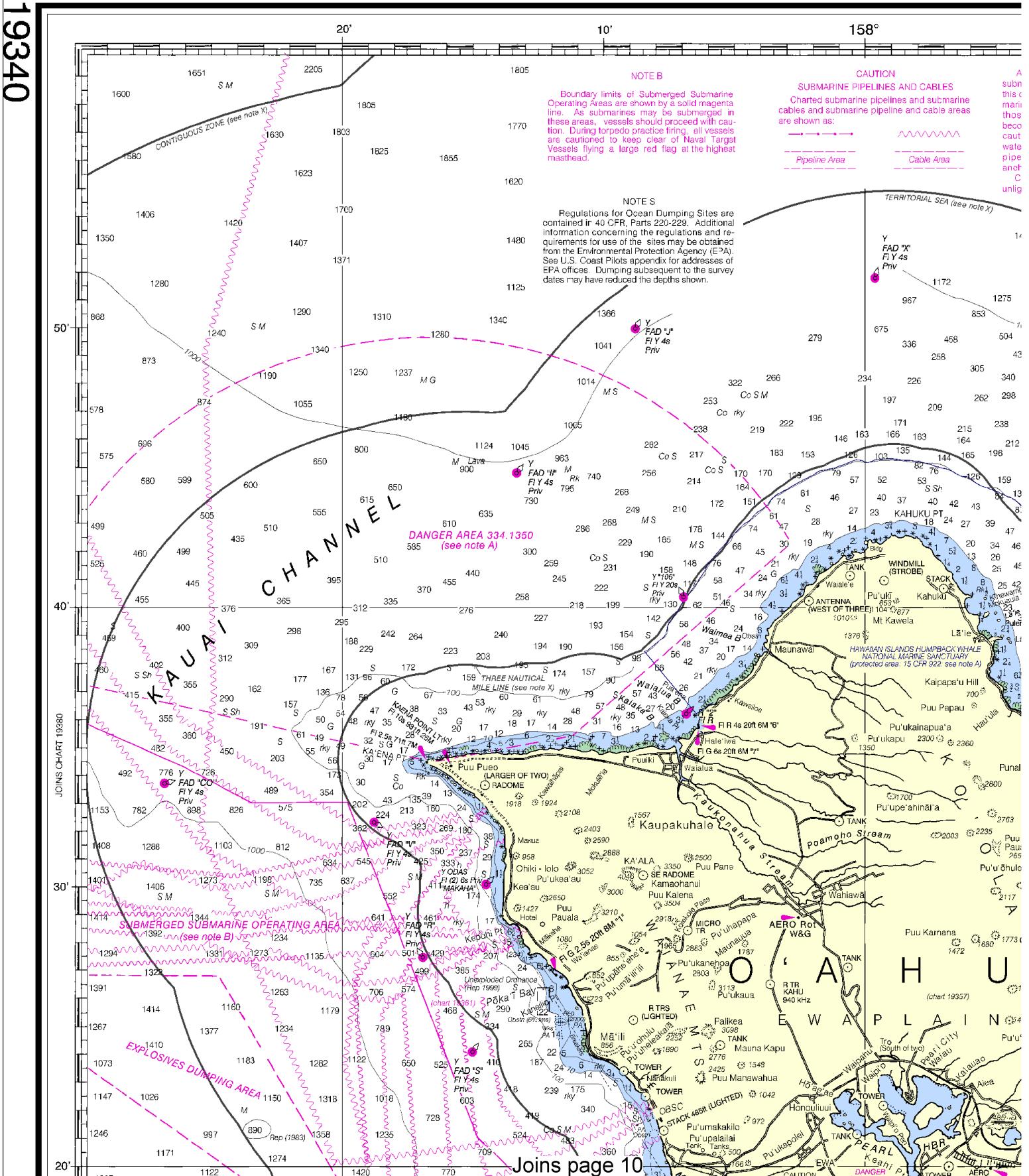


Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

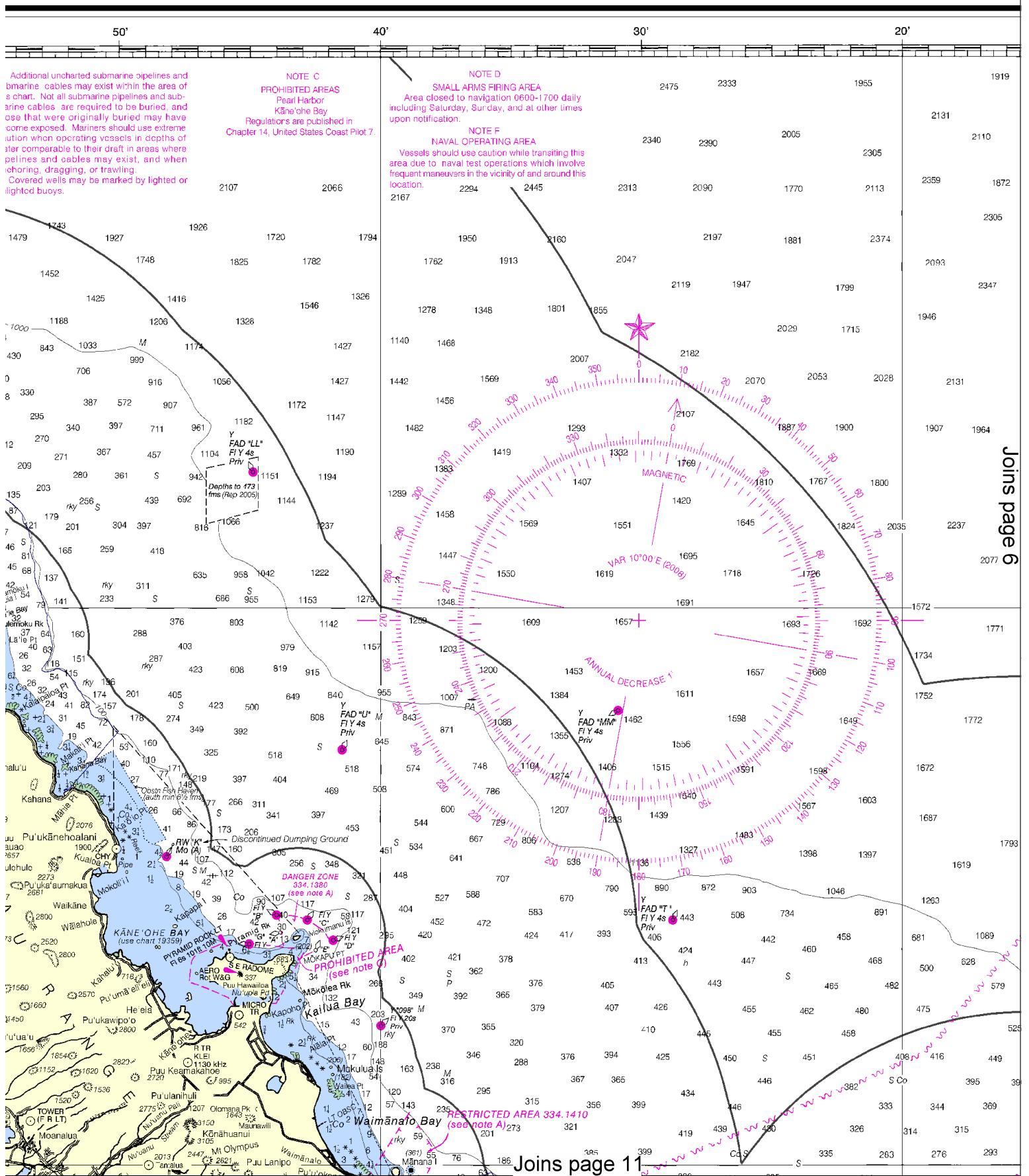
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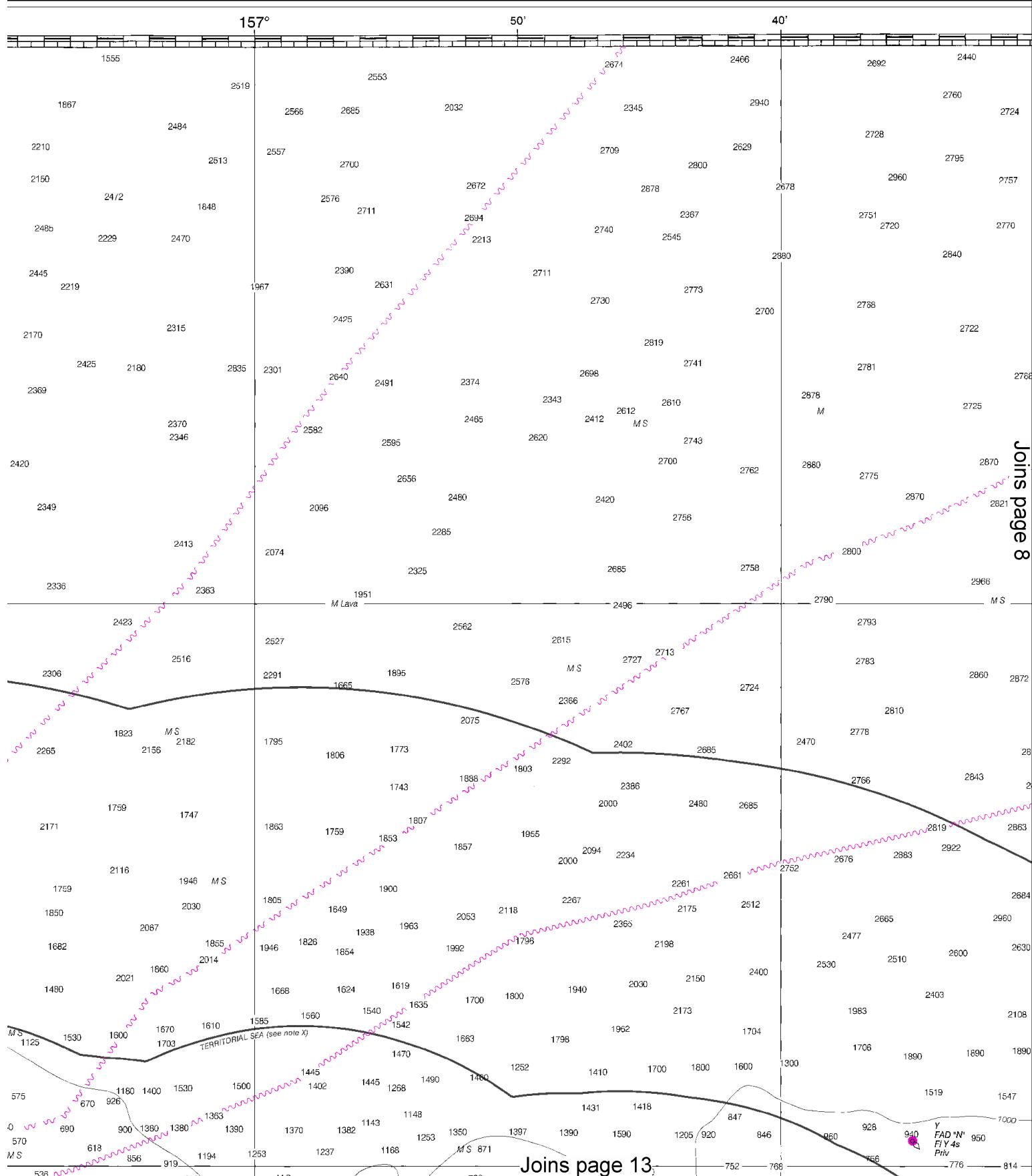
joins page 10

4





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:333333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

157°

40'

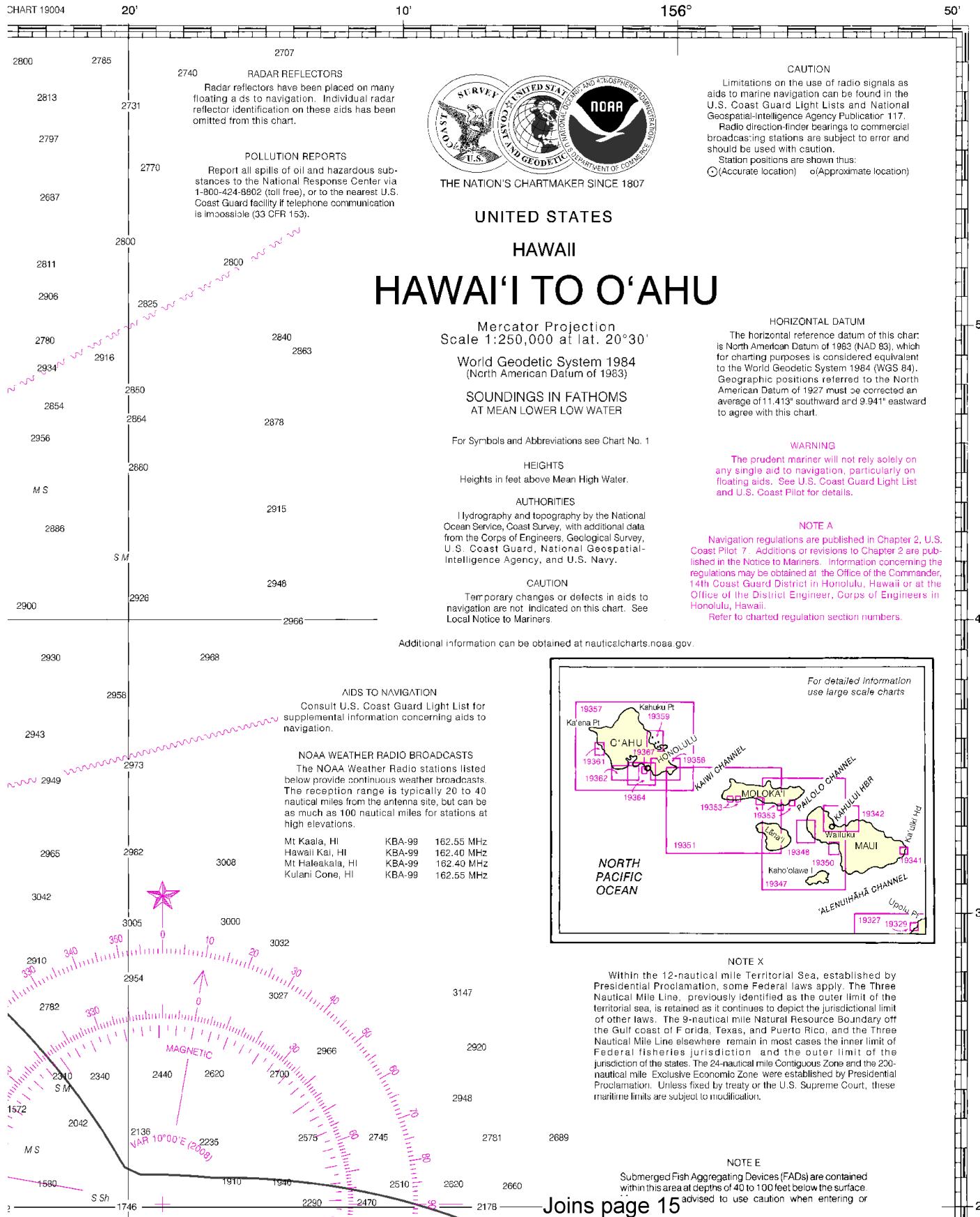
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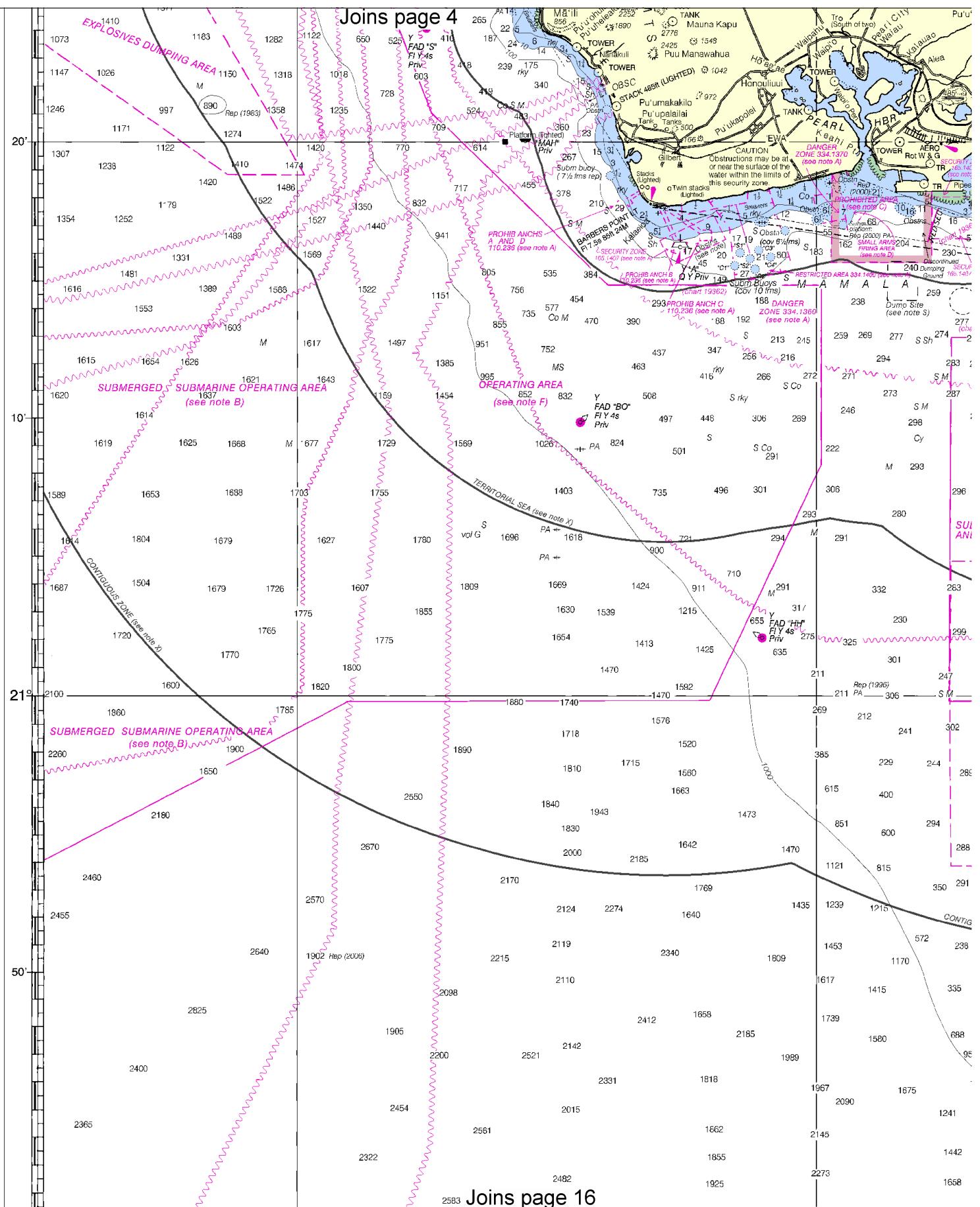


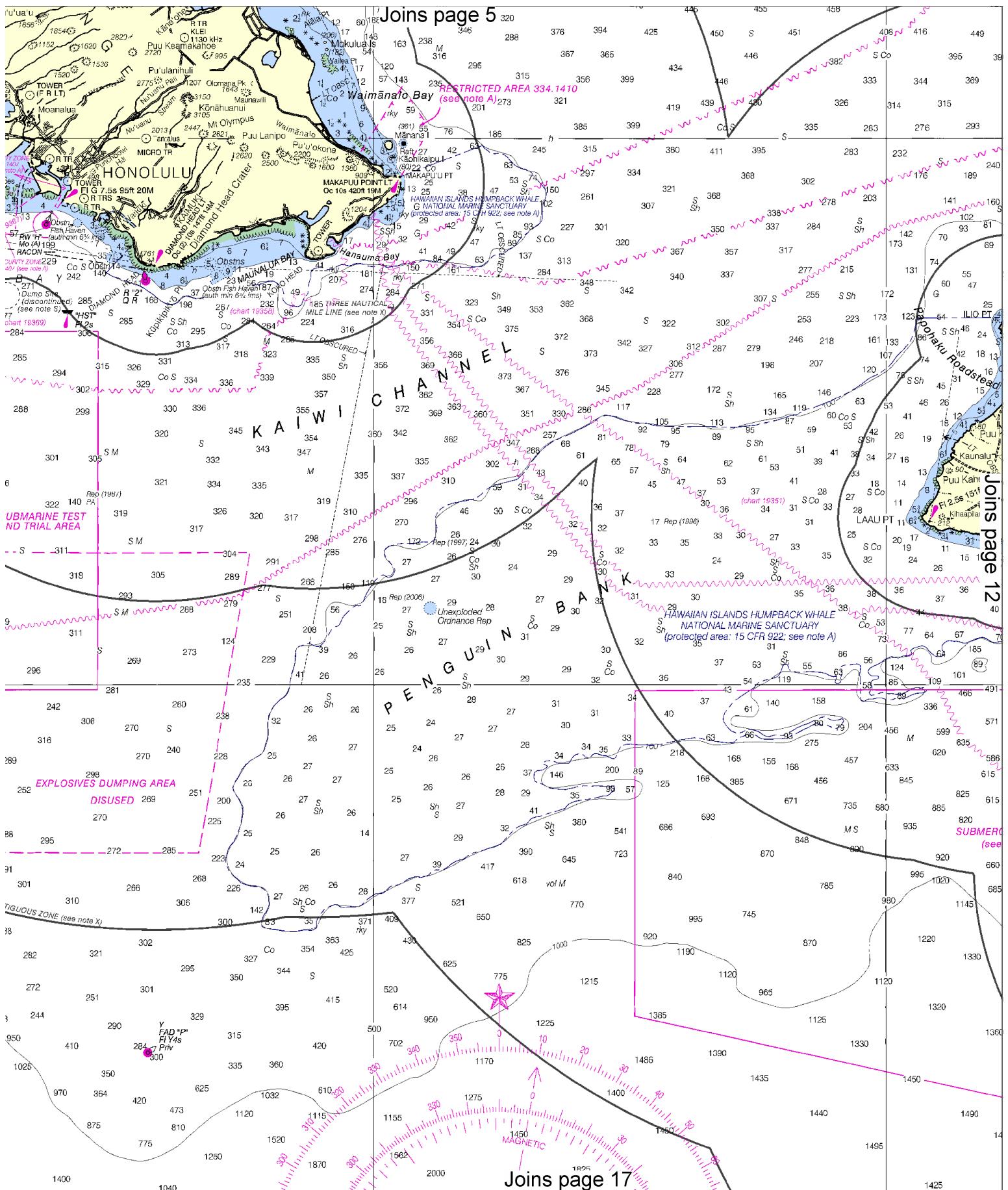
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



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Joins page 4





Joins page 6

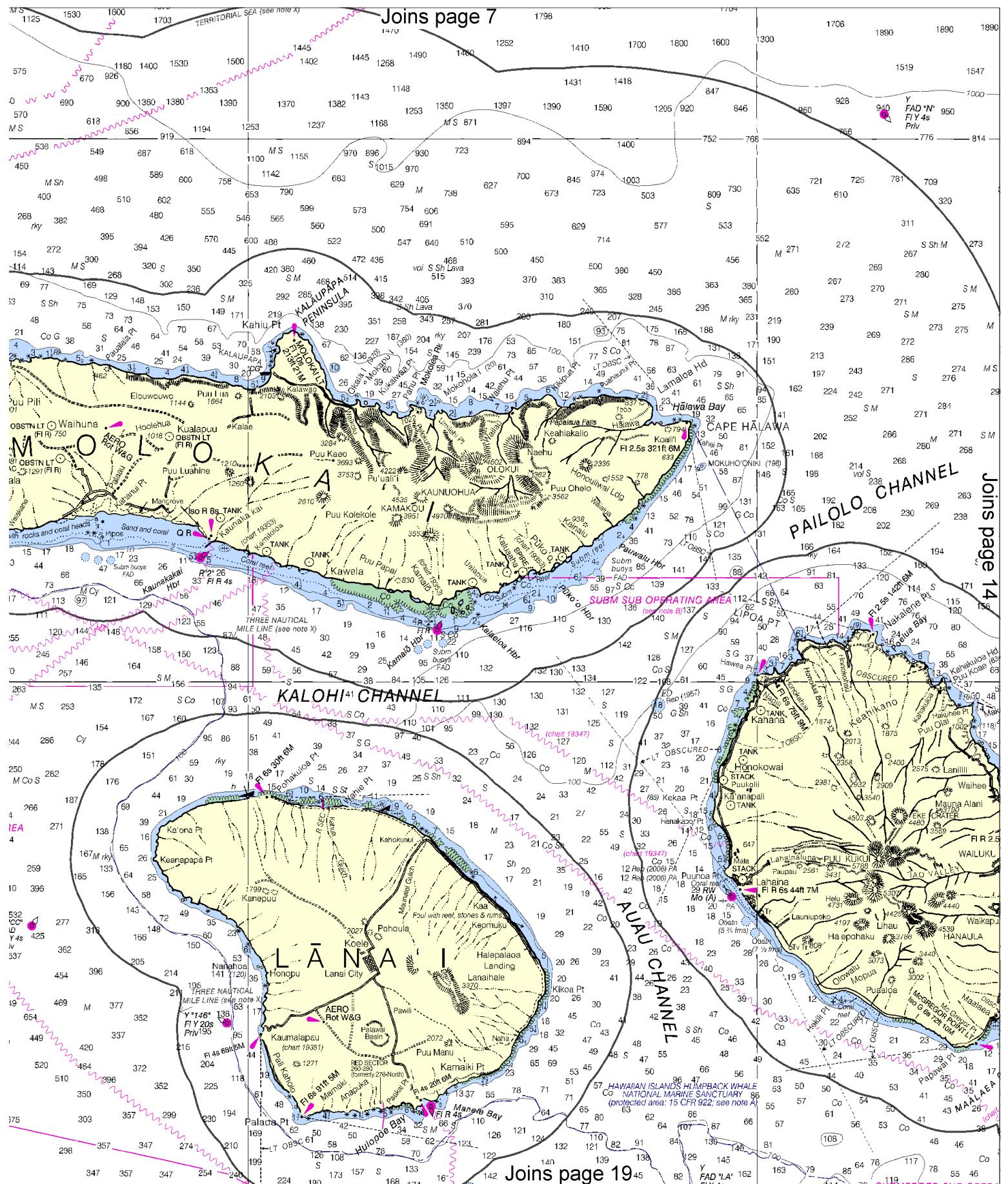
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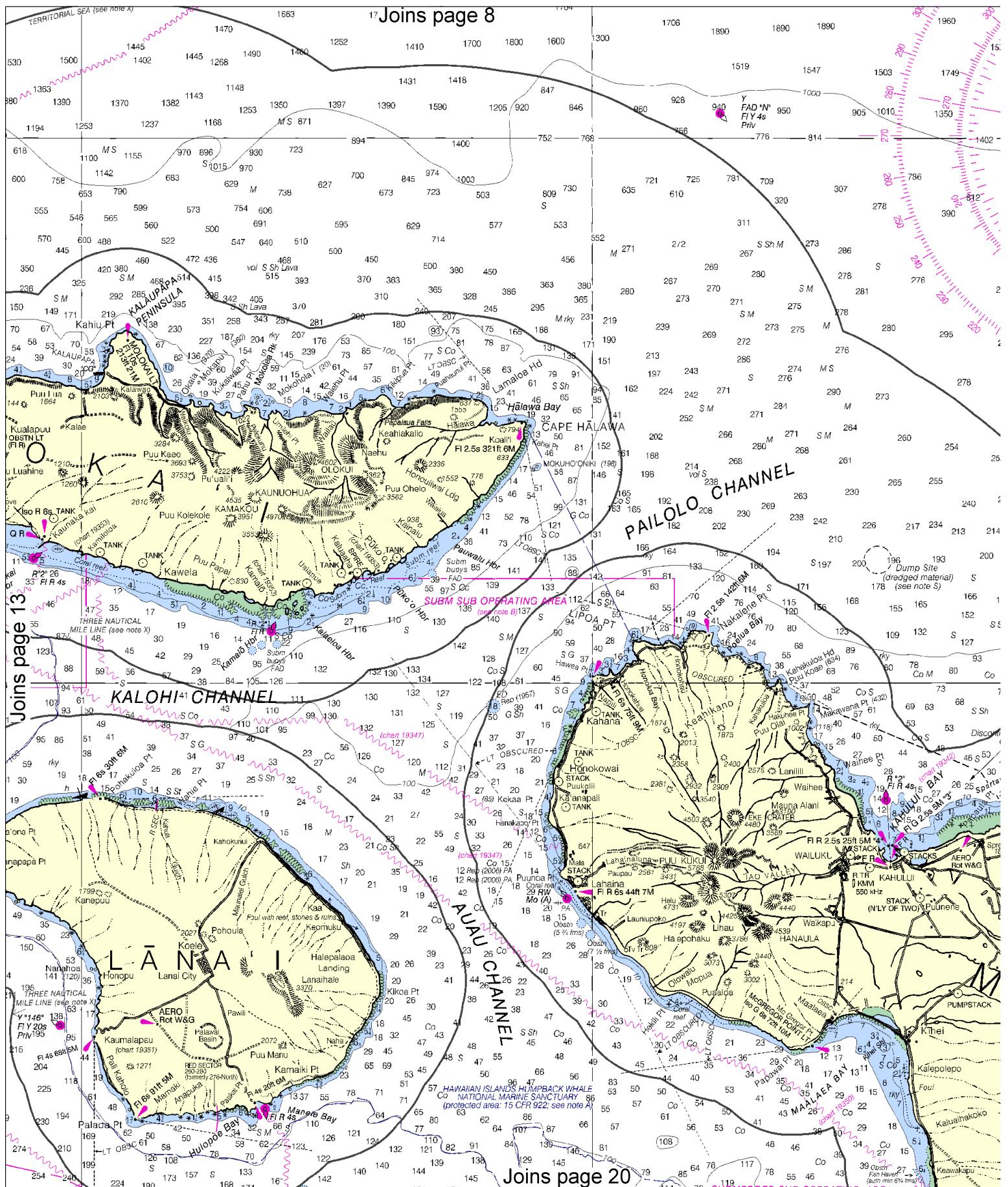
Joins page 18

Joins page 18

12







nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

NOTE E

Submerged Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) are contained within this area at depths of 40 to 100 feet below the surface. Mariners are advised to use caution when entering or transiting.

NOTE 2220

Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) are established along the coastal waters of the main Hawaiian Islands.

20'

10'

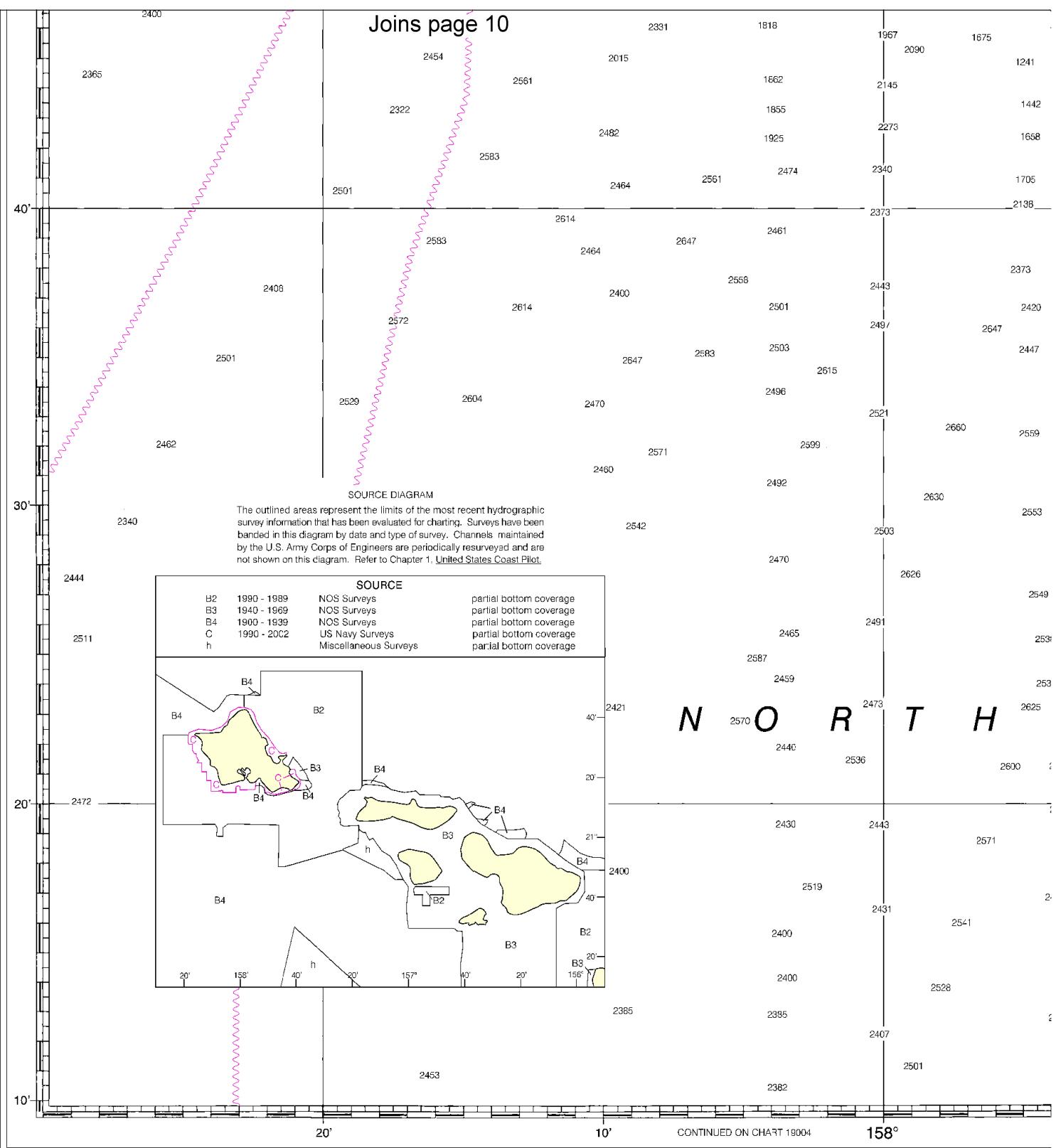
21°

50'

EXPLOSIVES DUMPING AREA

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note D)

Joins page 10



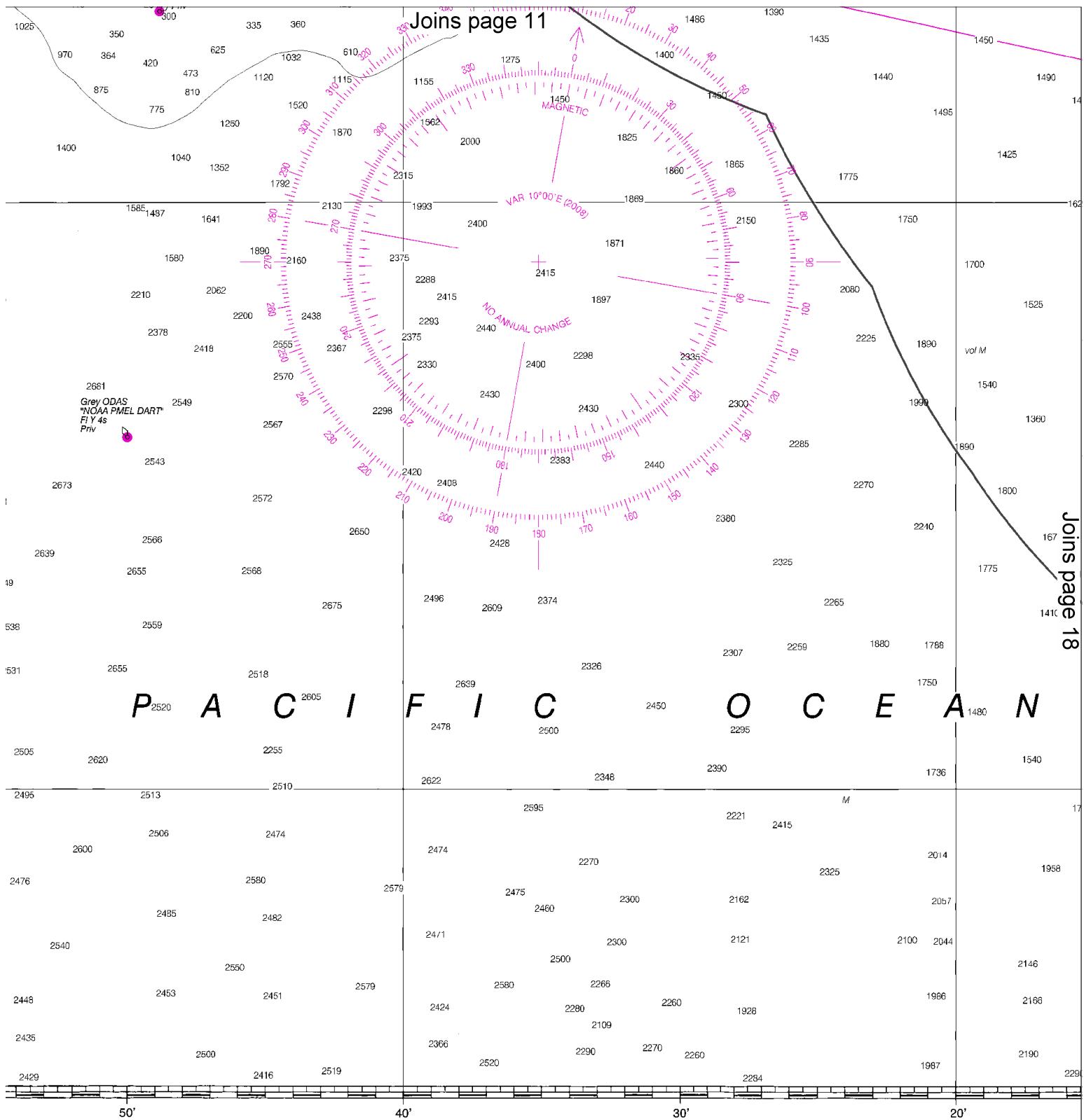
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Corrected through LNM Mar. 11/08

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SOUNDINGS I

16





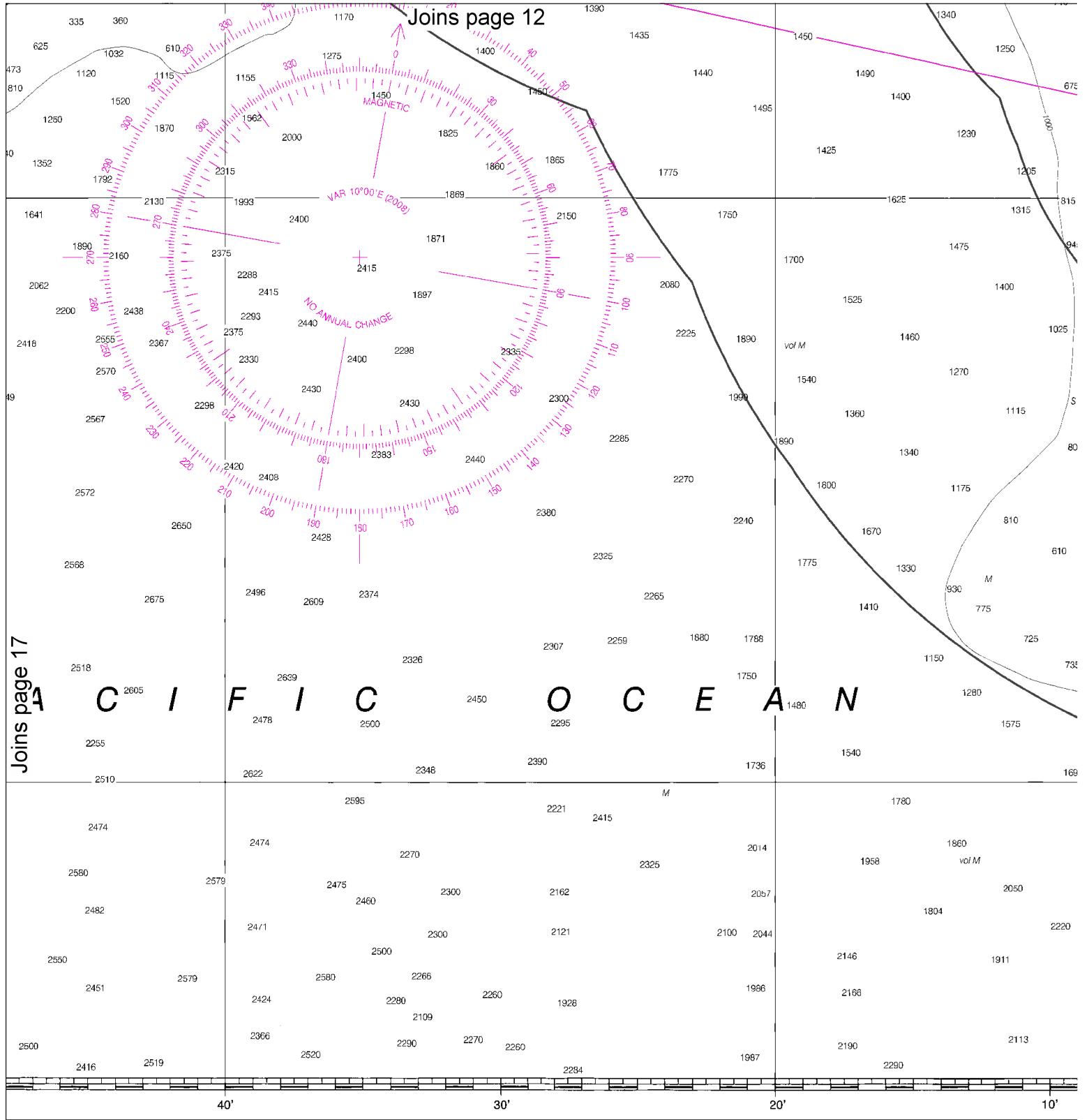
IN FATHOMS

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Joins page 12



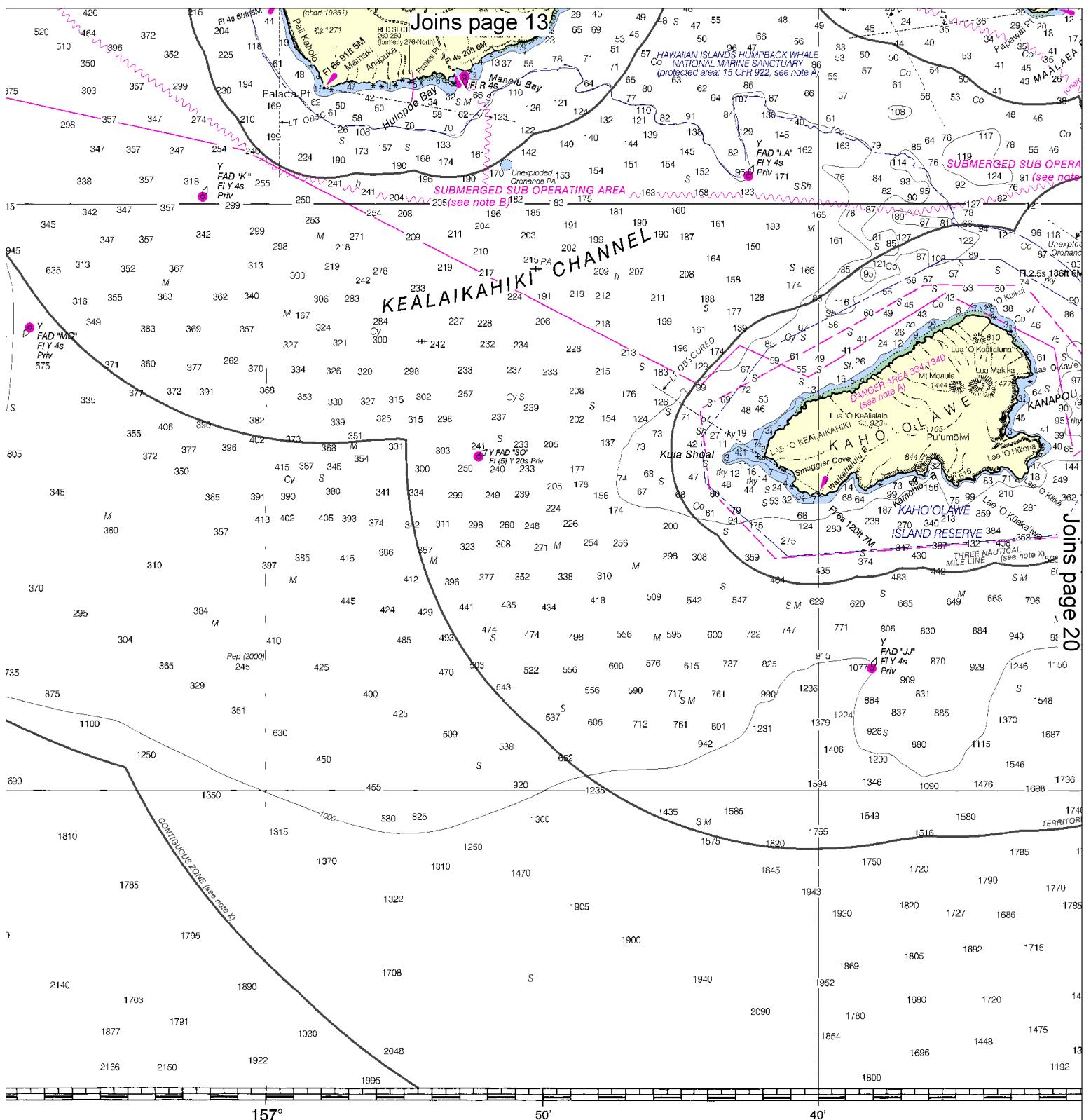
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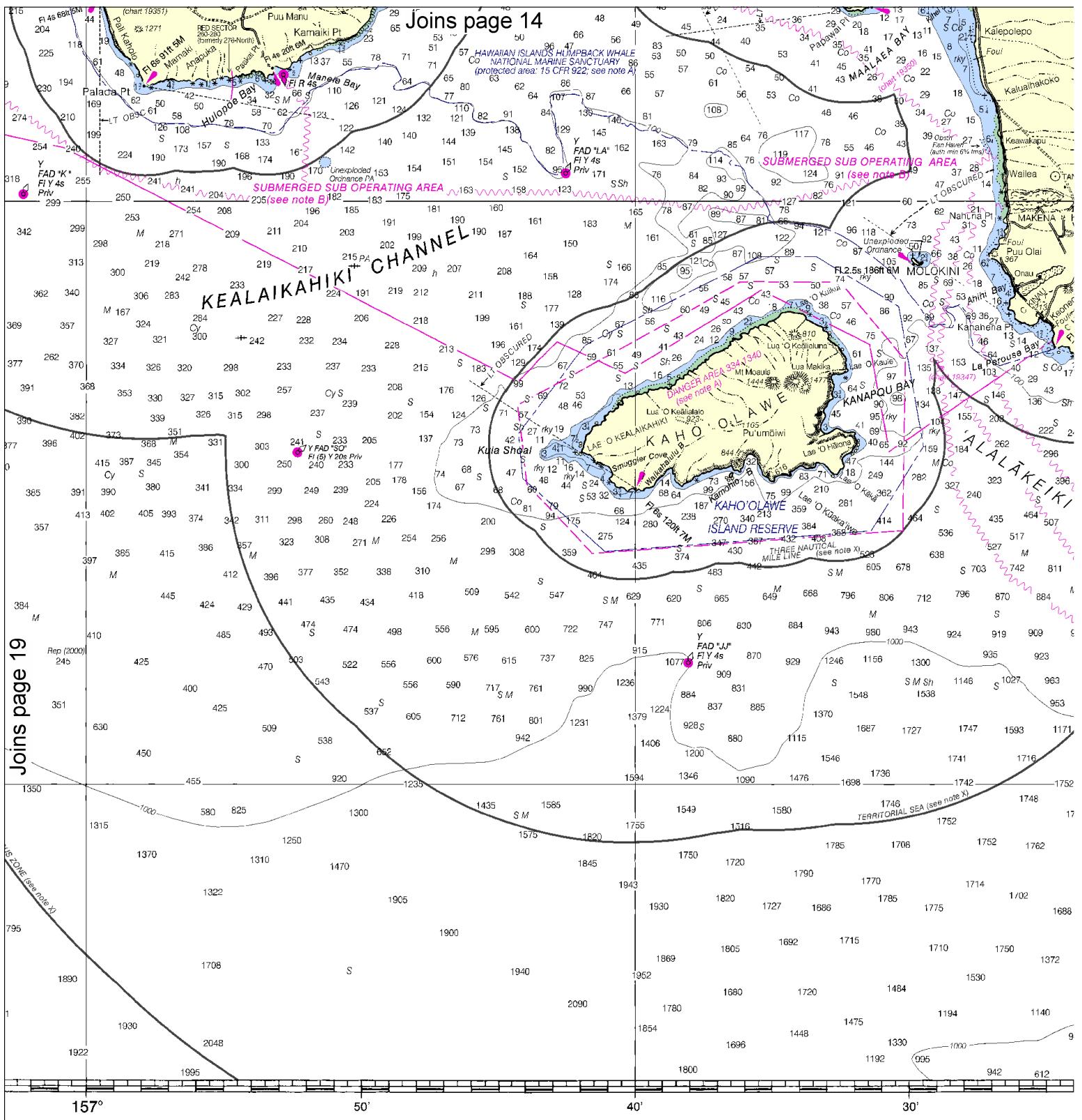
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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
COAST SURVEY





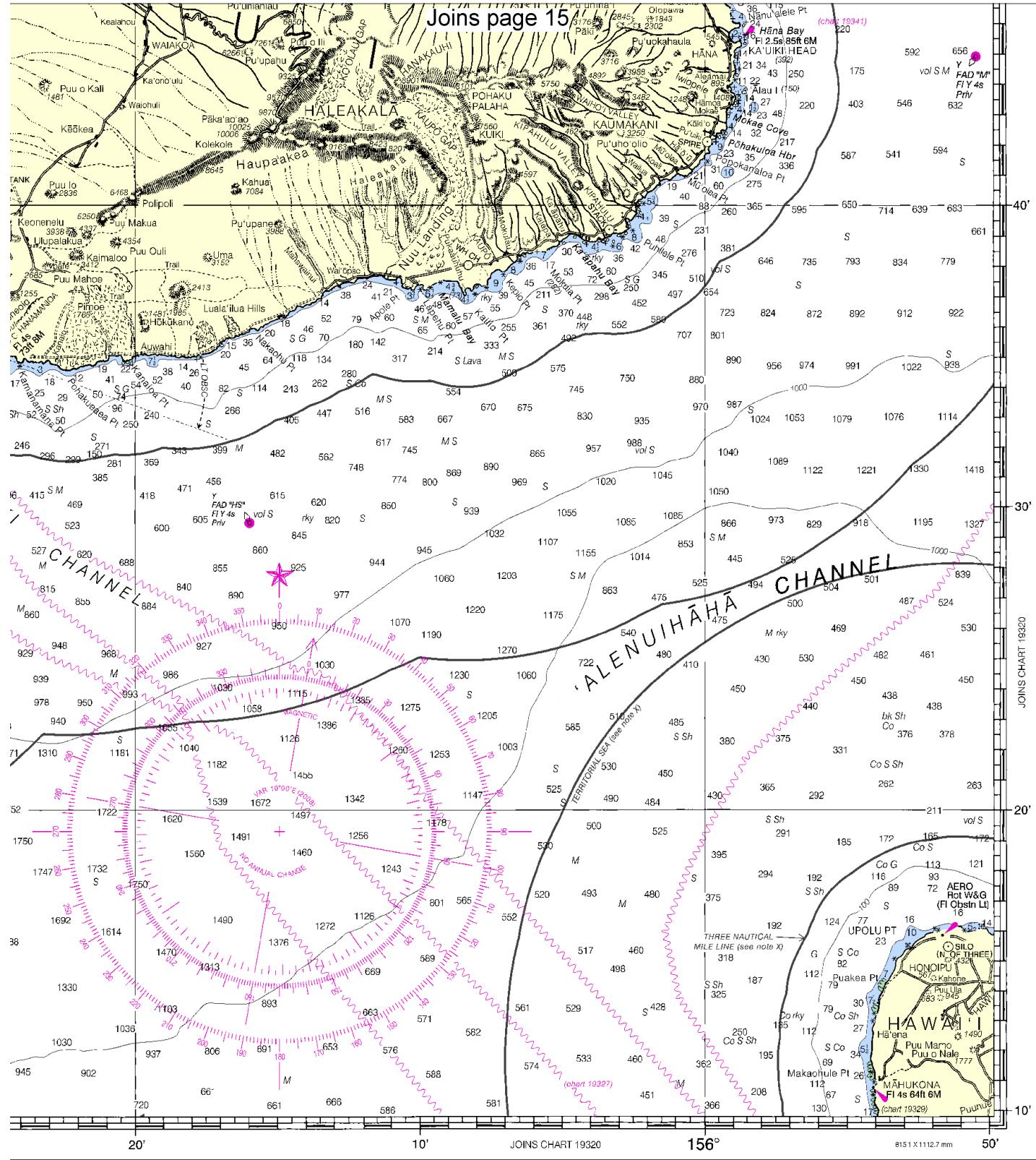
ashington, D.C.
T OF COMMERCE
OSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
EAN SERVICE
SURVEY

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Joins page 15



THOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
ETERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Hawai'i to O'ahu
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:250,000

19340

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

- Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
- Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
- Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
- Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
- Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
- Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

- Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 510-437-3700
- Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.